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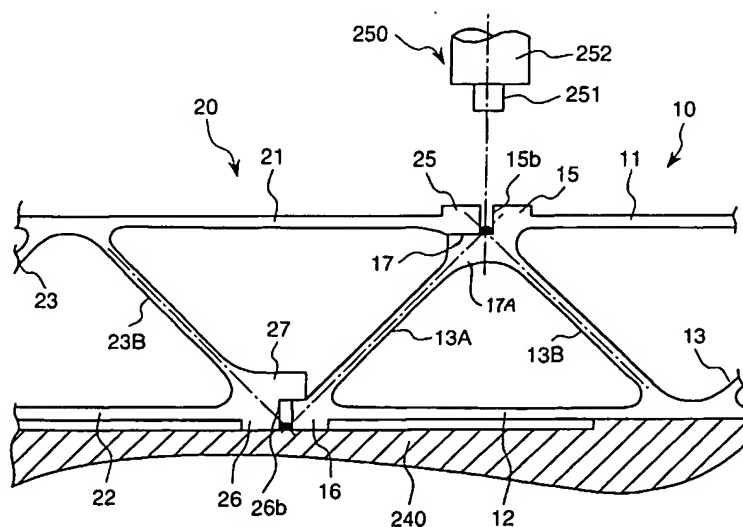
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(54) **A structural body and a method of manufacturing it**

(57) A hollow frame member is constituted by joining two face plates 11, 12 in a truss manner by ribs 13, 13A, 13B. The end portions of the face plates are connected by one rib 13A. A face plate 21 of a second hollow frame member 20 is joined at a vicinity of an apex of the truss of the first hollow frame member 10. The face plate 12

of the first hollow frame member 10 is joined at a vicinity of an apex of the truss of the second hollow frame member 20. These joints are made by friction stir joining using a rotating tool 250. The load during friction stir joining is received by the ribs 13A, 13B (13A, 23B). Since this truss structure is provided, a lightweight structure and high rigidity performance can be obtained.

FIG. 1



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Description

Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to a structural body and to a method of manufacturing a structural body. For example, the present invention is applicable to structural bodies made of aluminum alloy extruded frame members. Such bodies are used in a railway car or a building structure, etc.

Background of the Invention

[0002] Friction stir joining (or friction stir welding) is a method in which a joint is made by rotating a round rod (called rotary tool) which is inserted into a joining portion and moving the rotary tool along a joining line of for example extruded frame members, so that the friction stir joining portion is heated, softened and plastically fluidized and joined in a solid-state. The rotary tool is comprised of a small diameter portion which is inserted into the joining portion and a large diameter portion which is adjacent the small diameter portion. The small diameter portion and the large diameter portion of the rotary tool are co-axial. The boundary or shoulder between the small diameter portion and the large diameter portion of the rotary tool is inserted a little way into the joining portion. This technique is disclosed, for example, in EP-A-797043. In Fig. 9 of this document the joining of two faces of hollow extruded frame members is carried out from the side of one of the two faces. Further, a coupling member for preventing a deformation of the hollow extruded frame member is shown.

[0003] JP-A-9-221024 there is shown a method for manufacturing a structure body of a railway vehicle in which a projecting end portion of a face plate at one side face of a hollow frame member is abutted with a projecting end portion of a face plate of another frame member and the plates are welded to each other from above. Next, opposite face plates of the two members are connected by a covering plate.

[0004] A point of difference between friction stir joining and arc welding resides in that in the friction stir joining by insertion of the rotary tool to members to be subjected to joining a large load is applied. This load acts mainly in the insertion direction of the rotary tool (axis direction of the rotary tool).

[0005] When hollow extruded frame members are subjected to friction stir joining, the insertion force acting on a rib which connects two parallel face plates may cause the hollow extruded frame members to be deformed. For these reasons, it is necessary to form a structure by which the deformation of the coupling member portion can be prevented.

[0006] To prevent such deformation EP-A-797043 shows at a joining portion of the two hollow extruded frame members a vertical transverse plate (e.g. a lengthwise rib) joining the two face plates of one or both

frame members. This lengthwise rib is positioned at an extension line of the axis of the rotary tool. The lengthwise rib is connected to the two face plates of the hollow extruded frame member. Since a large load acts, it is necessary to make the plate thickness of the extruded frame member large. For this reason, there is a limitation in obtaining a lightweight structure.

[0007] Further, this lengthwise rib of the hollow extruded frame member will be studied from another aspect. When an outside bending force acts on the hollow extruded frame member, it is known that the portion dominant for the whole rigidity performance is the cross-rib. To improve the rigidity performance against outside bending force, it is desirable to arrange the cross-rib at a forty-five degree angle to the face plate, which is a main stress force direction of a shearing force. However, the lengthwise rib being perpendicular to two sheet face plates hardly contributes as a strengthening member.

Summary of the Invention

[0008] An object of the invention is to provide a structural body having a lightweight structure and a high rigidity performance and a method of manufacturing such a structural body.

[0009] In a first aspect there is provided a method of manufacturing a structural body, comprising:

providing a hollow frame member in which two sheet face plates are connected in a truss manner by plural ribs, wherein an end portion of a first one of said face plates projects further than the end portion of the second one of said face plates at one side edge of said hollow frame member, and said end portions are connected by said plural ribs of the truss;

positioning a second member in the extension direction of said second face plate; and
joining an end portion of said second member to said end portion of said second face plate by friction stir joining.

[0010] In a second aspect there is provided a method of manufacturing a structural body comprising

providing first and second hollow frame members in each of which two sheet face plates are connected in a truss manner by plural ribs, and wherein at one side edge of the member and end portion of a first one of said face plates projects further than the end portion of the second face plate, and said end portions are connected by said plural ribs of the truss, the member having an outward-facing seat at said end portion of said second face plate;
overlapping said end portion of said first face plate of a first one of said members onto said seat of the second of said hollow frame members;
overlapping said end portion of said first face plate

of said second hollow frame member to said seat of said first hollow frame member; and joining the members at the respective overlapped portions.

[0011] In a third aspect of the invention there is provided a structural body comprising:

a hollow frame member in which two sheet face plates are connected in a truss manner by plural ribs, wherein at a side edge of said member an end portion of a first one of said face plates projects further than an end portion of the second said face plate, said end portions being connected by said plural ribs of the truss;
a second member positioned substantially in the extension direction of said second face plate; and an end portion of said second member being joined to said end portion of said second face plate by friction stir joining.

[0012] In a fourth aspect of the invention there is provided a structural body comprising:

first and second hollow frame members in each of which two sheet face plates are connected in a truss manner by plural ribs and at a side edge of the member an end portion of a first one of said face plates projects further than an end portion of the second one of said face plates and an outwardly facing seat is provided at said end portion of said second face plate;
wherein said end portion of said first face plate of each said hollow frame member overlaps onto said seat of the other hollow frame member and the members are joined at said overlapped portions.

[0013] In a fifth aspect of the invention there is provided a hollow frame member for use in friction stir joining, comprising:

two sheet face plates connected in a truss manner by plural ribs;
wherein an end portion of a first one of said face plates projects further than an end portion of the second one of said face plates at a side edge of the member; and
said end portions are connected by said ribs of said truss.

[0014] In a sixth aspect of the invention there is provided a hollow frame member for use in friction stir joining, comprising two sheet face plates connected in a truss manner by plural ribs, wherein

an end portion of a first one of said face plates projects further than an end portion of the second one of said face plates at a side edge of said hollow

frame member; and
said end portion of said second face plate and a zone of said first face plate spaced from said end portion thereof are connected by one said rib of said truss.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0015] Embodiments of the invention will now be described by way of non-limitative example with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Fig. 1 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing a joining portion of one embodiment of a structural body and method according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a diagrammatic cross-sectional view of a pair of hollow frame members of one embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a diagrammatic perspective view of a body of a railway car to which the invention may be applied;

Fig. 4 is a diagrammatic cross-sectional view of a pair of members of another embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing a joining portion in another embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 6 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing a joining portion of yet another embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 7 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing a joining portion of a further embodiment of a structure body and a manufacturing method of a structure body according to the present invention; and

Fig. 8 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing a joining portion of another embodiment of the present invention.

Description of the Embodiments

[0016] One embodiment of a structural body and manufacturing method according to the present invention will be explained by Figs. 1 to 3. A car body 200 is comprised of a side structure 201, a roof structure 202, a base frame 203 and an end structure body 204. Each of the side structure 201, the roof structure 202, and the base frame 203 is constituted by joining plural extruded frame members. The longitudinal direction of these extruded frame members is in the longitudinal direction of the car body 200. The extruded frame member is a hollow frame member made of an aluminum alloy.

[0017] Hollow extruded frame members 10 and 20 of the side structure body 201 will be explained. Other portions of the side structure and other body structures are similar.

[0018] The hollow frame members 10 and 20 are each comprised of two sheet face plates 11, 12 and 21, 22

and plural truss ribs 13 and 23. The two sheet face plates 11 and 12 (and likewise the two sheet face plates 21 and 22) are substantially parallel. The pitch of the truss formed by ribs 13 and 23 is the same. The truss is constituted by the ribs 13 and 23 and a center line of a plate thickness of the face plates 11 and 12 and the face plates 21 and 22. An apex exists at a side of the face plates 11 and 12 and the face plates 21 and 22. The apex is shown by a filled circle.

[0019] At a vicinity of the apex of the truss at the inner side of the railway car, installing rails 19 and 29 are provided integrally. The rails 19 and 29 are comprised of two L shape members, and are used for installing the parts and apparatus such as interior mounting sheets and seats, etc.

[0020] The constitution of the joint of the hollow extruded frame members 10 and 20 will now be explained. At an end portion of the hollow frame member 10, there is a rib 13A which constitutes one side of the truss. the end portion of the face plate 12 is projected laterally further, towards the adjacent member 20, than the end portion of the face plate 11. The rib 13A connects the end of the face plate 11 with the end of the face plate 12. A rib 13B connects the end of the face plate 11 and an intermediate point of the face plate 12. By the ribs 13A and 13B, an isosceles triangle truss shape is constituted. Each adjacent pair of ribs 13 likewise defines an isosceles triangle truss shape.

[0021] The end portion of the face plate 21 of the hollow frame member 20 projects further laterally, towards the adjacent hollow frame member 10, than the end portion of the face plate 22. There is no rib directly connecting the ends of the face plates 21 and 22.

[0022] An inner side of the end portion of the face plate 21 overlaps and lies on a seat 17 which is projected from the rib 13A. The seat 17 is provided at the thickening or rib 17A which is provided in the vicinity of the cross-point of the ribs 13A and 13B. An inner side of the end portion of the face plate 12 overlaps and underlies a seat 27 which projects from the end portion of the face plate 22.

[0023] When the two hollow frame members 10 and 20 are abutted as seen in Fig. 1, an isosceles triangle truss shape is constituted by the ribs 13A, 23B and the face plate 21. The dimension of this truss shape is the same as that of the other truss shapes.

[0024] Raised portions 15, 25, 16, 26 are provided at the outer faces of the abutted portions and all have the same height and width. These abutted portions are subjected to friction stir joining. Plate thickness of the ribs 13A, 13B and 23B is greater than that of other ribs 13 and 23. The abutment faces are on vertical lines (lines normal to the face plates) at the apex of the truss shapes which are constituted by the ribs 13A, 13B and 23B and the plate faces 12 and 22. From the view point of accuracy of positioning of the rotary tool 250, in practice the axis of the rotary tool 250 is positioned at a vertical line or plane in the vicinity of the apex of the truss shape.

[0025] The hollow frame members 10 and 20 are mounted on a bed 240 with the face plates 12 and 22 downward. From the upper side, the rotary tool 250 is inserted into the joint portion and the friction stir joining is carried out.

[0026] Abutted faces 15b and 26b of the raised portions 15, 25, 16, 26 are perpendicular to the plate faces 11 and 22. A recessed or reentrant portion is constituted by the vertical faces 15b and 26b and horizontal faces of the seats 17 and 27. This recessed portion is opened to a face along to the face plates 11 and 22 and an end portion side of the hollow frame members 10 and 20.

[0027] The abutted faces 15b and 26b are orthogonal to the face plates 11 and 12 and the face plates 21 and 22. Namely, the abutted faces extend along to a normal line of the face plates. The abutted faces 15b and 26b extend in the thickness direction of the hollow frame members 10 and 20.

[0028] As Fig. 1 shows, the abutted faces 15b and 26b are positioned in each case toward the opposite end portion of the respective hollow frame member 10, 20 from the normal line which passes through the apex of the truss shape. In a case where the abutted faces 15b, 26b lie on the normal line which passes through the apex of the truss shape, and in a case where the end portions of other face plates 21 and 12 are short (within an allowable error), the insertion position of the rotary tool 250 approaches toward other face plates side. In this case, there is a possibility that the load on the rib at the approached side becomes excessive. If the widths of the two raised portions 15 and 25 (16 and 26) are detected, then the axis of the rotary tool 250 is consistent with the center.

[0029] The manufacturing method of this structure body will be explained. The hollow frame members 10 and 20 are mounted on and fixed to the bed 240. The abutted portion of the end portions of the face plates 11 and 21 (the face plates 12 and 22) are contacted or approached to each other. The raised portions 15 and 25 of the abutted portion of the upper face side face plates 11 and 21 are temporarily fixed by arc welding from above. The temporary welding is carried out intermittently.

[0030] The raised portions 16 and 26 contact the bed 240. A vicinity of a cross-point between the rib 13B and the face plate 12 is mounted on the bed 240.

[0031] In this condition, the rotary tool 250 of a friction stir joining apparatus is inserted from the upper side into the abutted portion of the raised portions 15 and 25 and is moved along the joining line to carry out the friction stir joining. The axis of the rotary tool 250 is in a vertical plane. However, the axis is inclined relative to the advancing direction of the rotary tool 250, as already known. The width position of the two raised portions 15, 25 is detected and the axis of the rotary tool 250 is positioned at their center.

[0032] The rotary tool 250 comprises a large diameter portion 252 and a small diameter portion 251 at a tip end

of the large diameter portion 252. The tip end of the small diameter portion 251 of the rotary tool 250 is inserted deeply from the upper face of the seat 17. The lower end of the large diameter portion 252 of the rotary tool 250 is positioned at a level between the top surfaces of the raised portions 15 and 25 and the outer faces of the face plates 11 and 21. The diameter of the large diameter portion 252 of the rotary tool 250 is smaller than the combined width of the two raised portions 15 and 25. The small diameter portion 251 of the rotary tool 250 may have a screw shape.

[0033] By this friction stir joining a clearance between the abutted portion of the face plates 11 and 12 is buried and joined.

[0034] Next, this structural body is reversed (turned over) and mounted again on the bed 240. At the upper side of the raised portions 16 and 26 temporary fixing is again carried out by arc welding. Next, friction stir joining is carried out, from the upper side of the raised portions 16 and 26 by the rotary tool 250, in the same manner as above.

[0035] Finally, the residual raised portion on the outer face side of the railway car body 200 is cut off and made flush with the face of the face plate.

[0036] In this process, the axis of the rotary tool 250 is at the apex of the truss shape formed by the two ribs 13A and 13B (the ribs 13A and 23B) or on the vertical linear line which passes the vicinity of the apex. The insertion force during the friction stir joining is supported by the two ribs 13A and 13B (13A and 23B). For this reason, the bending of the ribs 13A, 13B and 23B can be restrained. The plate thickness of the ribs 13A, 13B and 23B can be thin and a lightweight structure can be obtained. Likewise, the bending of the face plates 11 and 12 can be restrained. The plate thickness of the ribs 13A, 13B and 23B is thicker than the plate thickness of other ribs 13 and 23.

[0037] By use of the bed 240 for supporting the ribs 13A, 13B and 23B, the bending of the face plate can be prevented.

[0038] Further, after the friction stir joining, the whole structure body formed is constituted substantially as a truss structure. For this reason, the outer face bending rigidity performance can be improved and a lightweight structure can be obtained.

[0039] The apex of the two ribs 13A and 13B (two ribs 13A and 23B) may be positioned at the outer face side of the face plates 11 and 21.

[0040] The joints in the above embodiment are carried out by friction stir joining, but alternatively one or both of the joints may be carried out by arc welding. In the case of arc welding, since there is no load during the joining, the ribs 13A, 13B and 23B can be made thin. The upper face of the seat 17 and the lower face of the seat 27 may be inclined.

[0041] In the above embodiment, the face plates 11 and 12 and the face plates 21 and 22 are parallel, but an alternative is possible where one of the face plates

is inclined to the other face plate.

[0042] Fig. 4 shows a further embodiment in which the normal line of the face plate of the joining portion is inclined to the vertical. One end of the hollow frame member 10 is horizontal. The hollow frame members 10 and 20 are mounted on the bed 240. This causes easily to the joining line of the end portion of the side structure body 201. The axis of the rotary tool 250 for the friction stir joining is along the normal line to the face plate. This normal line passes through the vicinity of the apex of the truss. An arrow mark shows the position and the direction of the rotary tool 250.

[0043] Fig. 5 shows a further embodiment in which one frame member is a block shape member 30. This member 30 may or may not be hollow. Other parts in this embodiment are similar to those of the embodiment shown in Fig. 1. In a case where the member 30 is a hollow frame member, the seat 27 is provided at a rib connecting the raised portion 26 and the face plate 21. This rib is substantially orthogonal to the face plate 11 (along the normal line to the face plate). The face plate 21 lies substantially in the extension line of the face plate 11.

[0044] In the hollow frame member 20 shown in Fig. 1 there is no rib connecting the end portion of the face plate 21 to the end portion of the face plate 22. On the other hand, at the end portions of the face plates there are the raised portions 25 and 26. For this reason, the manufacture of the raised portion 25 is difficult. An aim of the embodiment shown in Fig. 6 is to improve this. There is a rib 23A connecting the end portion of the face plate 21 and the end portion of the face plate 22. An isosceles triangle is formed according to the ribs 23A and 23B and the face plate 21. With this structure, the insertion force of the tool is supported by the two ribs 23A and 23B. The plate thickness of the ribs 13A, 13B, 23A and 23B can be made thin. After the manufacture of the hollow frame member 20, the rib 23A can be removed, after which as shown in Fig. 1 the friction stir joining can be carried out.

[0045] Fig. 7 shows a further embodiment in which the rib 23A approaches to the end portion of the hollow frame member. An isosceles triangle is constituted by the center line of the rib 23A and the center line of the rib 13B. The axis of the rotary tool 250 is at the vertical linear line which passes through the cross-point of these two center lines. According to this structure, the insertion force can be supported by the three ribs.

[0046] Fig. 8 shows a further embodiment in which the insertion position of the rotary tool 250 is between two cross-points.

[0047] In the present invention, since the vicinity of the apex of the two ribs for connecting two sheet face plates forms the joining portion, a lightweight structure and a high rigidity performance structure body can be provided.

Claims

1. A method of manufacturing a structural body, comprising:

providing a hollow frame member in which two sheet face plates are connected in a truss manner by plural ribs, wherein an end portion of a first one of said face plates projects further than the end portion of the second one of said face plates at one side edge of said hollow frame member, and said end portions are connected by said plural ribs of the truss;
positioning a second member in the extension direction of said second face plate; and
joining an end portion of said second member to said end portion of said second face plate by friction stir joining.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the friction stir joining is carried out on an abutted region of said end portion of said second face plate and said end portion of said second member.

3. A method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the position of said friction stir joining is at an apex of the truss formed by convergence of two said ribs.

4. A method according to claim 3, wherein said hollow frame member has an outward facing seat at the vicinity of said apex, and said second member is overlapped onto said seat when the friction stir joining is carried out.

5. A method of manufacturing a structural body comprising

preparing first and second hollow frame members in each of which two sheet face plates are connected in a truss manner by plural ribs, and wherein at one side edge of the member and end portion of a first one of said face plates projects further than the end portion of the second face plate, and said end portions are connected by said plural ribs of the truss, the member having an outward-facing seat at said end portion of said second face plate;
overlapping said end portion of said first face plate of a first one of said members onto said seat of the second of said hollow frame members;
overlapping said end portion of said first face plate of said second hollow frame member to said seat of said first hollow frame member; and
joining the members at the respective overlapped portions.

6. A method according to claim 5, wherein at one or

both said overlapped portions, said joining is carried out by friction stir joining.

7. A manufacturing method of a structure body according to claim 6, wherein the friction stir joining is carried out at an abutted region of the end portions of the respective face plates of the hollow frame members.

8. A method according to claim 7, wherein the position of the friction stir joining is at an apex of said truss.

9. A structural body comprising:

a hollow frame member in which two sheet face plates are connected in a truss manner by plural ribs, wherein at a side edge of said member an end portion of a first one of said face plates projects further than an end portion of the second said face plate, said end portions being connected by said plural ribs of the truss;
a second member positioned substantially in the extension direction of said second face plate; and
an end portion of said second member being joined to said end portion of said second face plate by friction stir joining.

10. A structural body comprising:

first and second hollow frame members in each of which two sheet face plates are connected in a truss manner by plural ribs and at a side edge of the member an end portion of a first one of said face plates projects further than an end portion of the second one of said face plates and an outwardly facing seat is provided at said end portion of said second face plate; wherein said end portion of said first face plate of each said hollow frame member overlaps onto said seat of the other hollow frame member and the members are joined at said overlapped portions.

11. A structural body according to claim 10, wherein the members are joined at at least one of said overlapped positions by friction stir joining.

12. A hollow frame member for use in friction stir joining, comprising:

two sheet face plates connected in a truss manner by plural ribs;
wherein an end portion of a first one of said face plates projects further than an end portion of the second one of said face plates at a side edge of the member; and
said end portions are connected by said ribs of

said truss.

13. A hollow frame member according to claim 12, wherein

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a raised portion standing up from the second face plate is provided at a vicinity of an apex of said truss at said end portion of said second face plate; and
said raised portion has a re-entrant formed by surfaces facing respectively outwardly from said second face plate and in the extension direction of said second face plate.

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14. A hollow frame member according to claim 13, wherein said surface of said re-entrant facing outwardly of said second face plates is aligned with said apex.

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15. A hollow frame member for use in friction stir joining, comprising two sheet face plates connected in a truss manner by plural ribs, wherein

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an end portion of a first one of said face plates projects further than an end portion of the second one of said face plates at a side edge of said hollow frame member; and
said end portion of said second face plate and a zone of said first face plate spaced from said end portion thereof are connected by one said rib of said truss.

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16. A hollow frame member according to claim 15, wherein a raised portion standing up from the second face plate is provided at a vicinity of an apex of said truss at said end portion of said second face plate; and

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said raised portion has a re-entrant formed by surfaces facing respectively outwardly from said second face plate and in the extension direction of said second face plate.

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FIG. 1

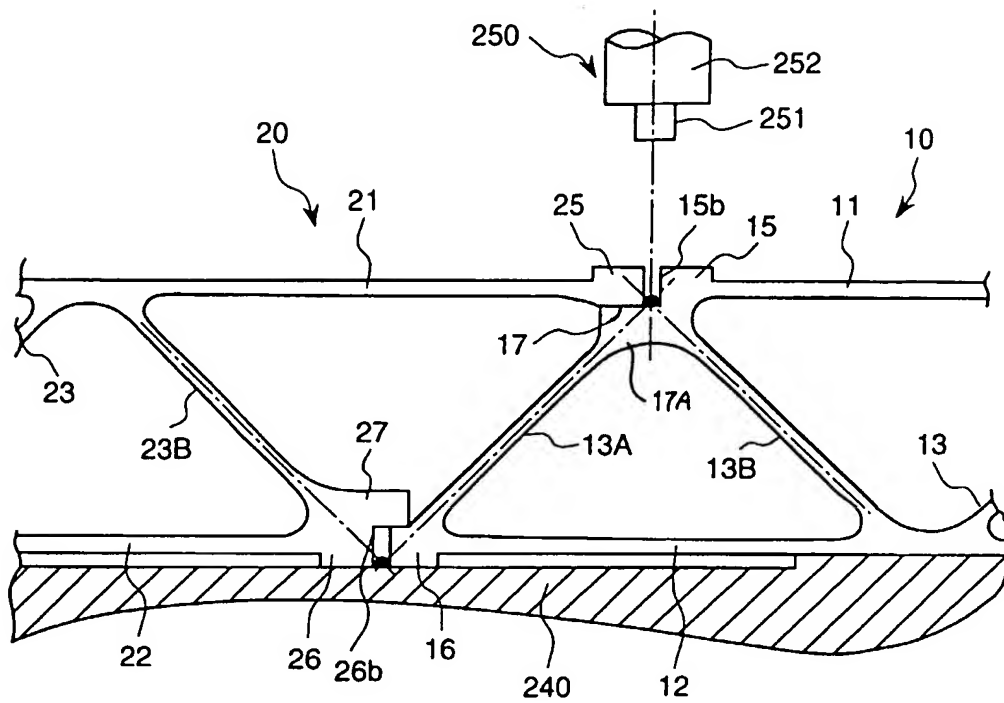


FIG. 2

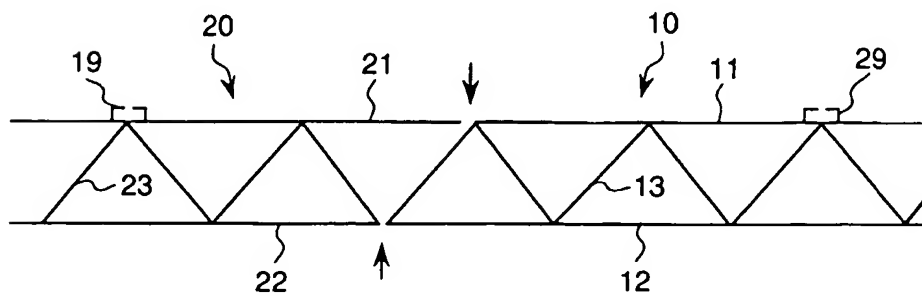


FIG. 3

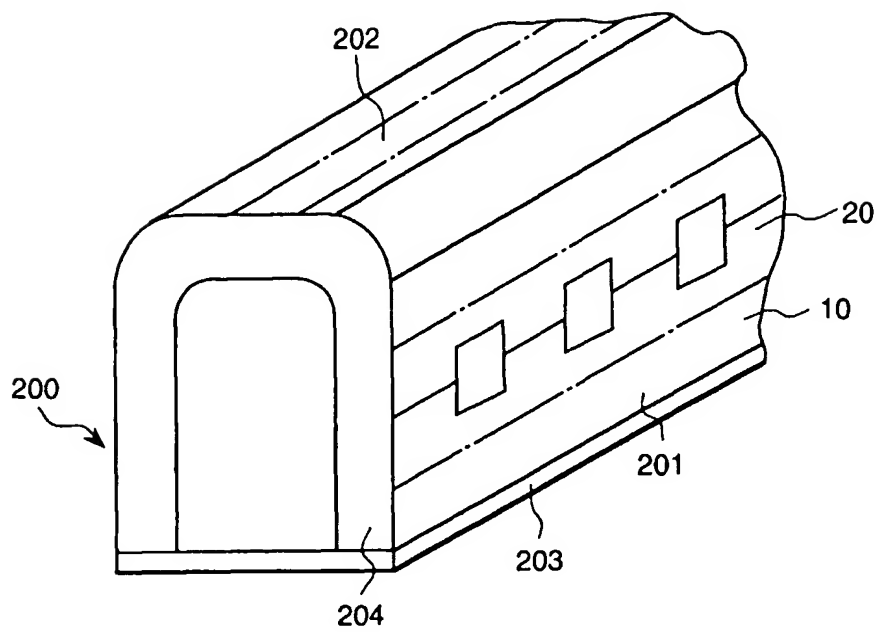


FIG. 4

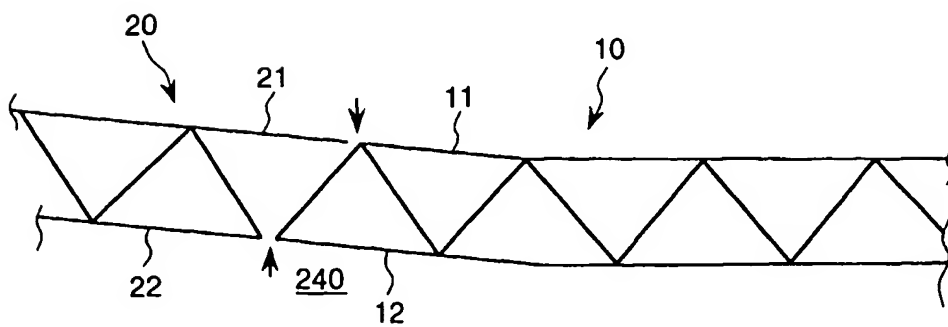


FIG. 5

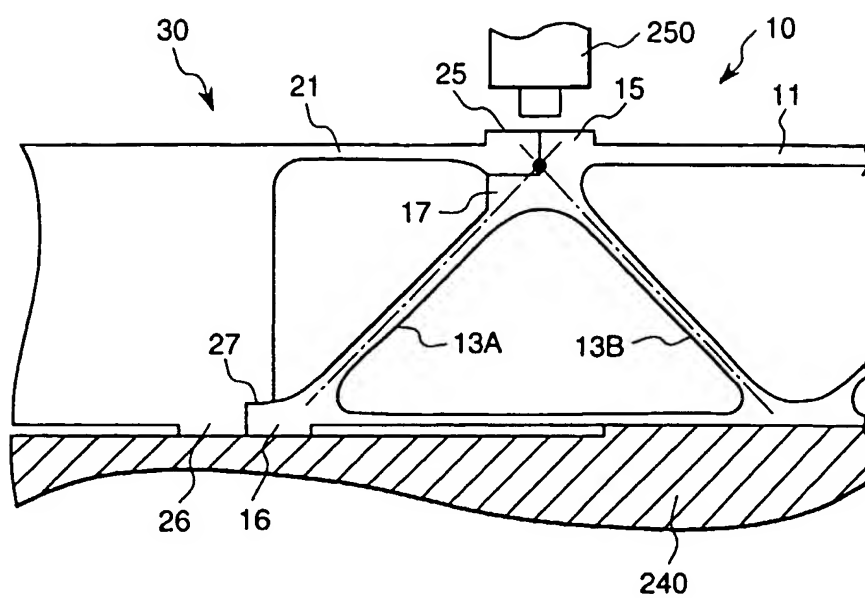


FIG. 6

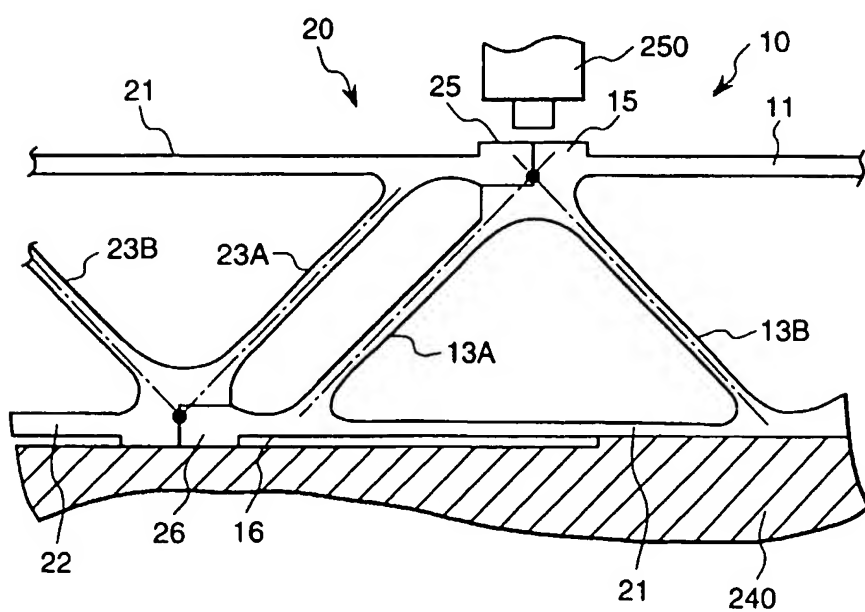


FIG. 7

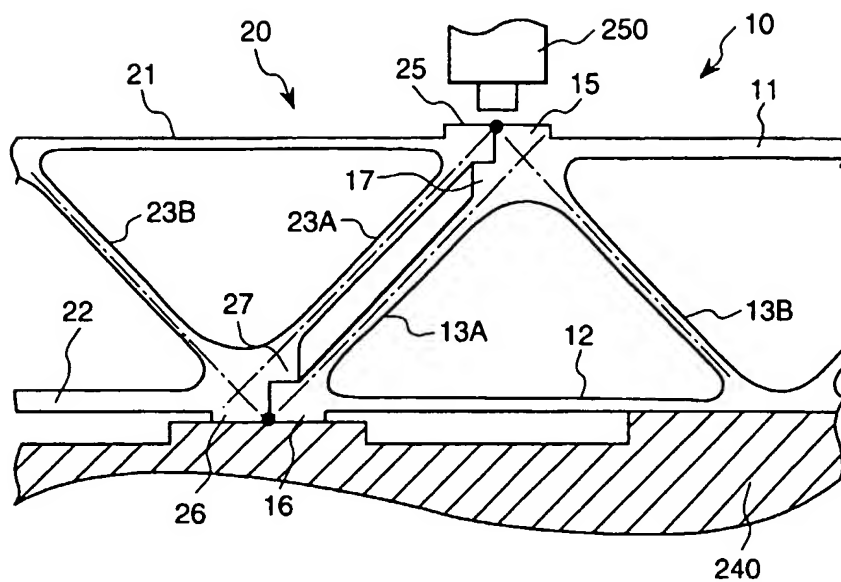
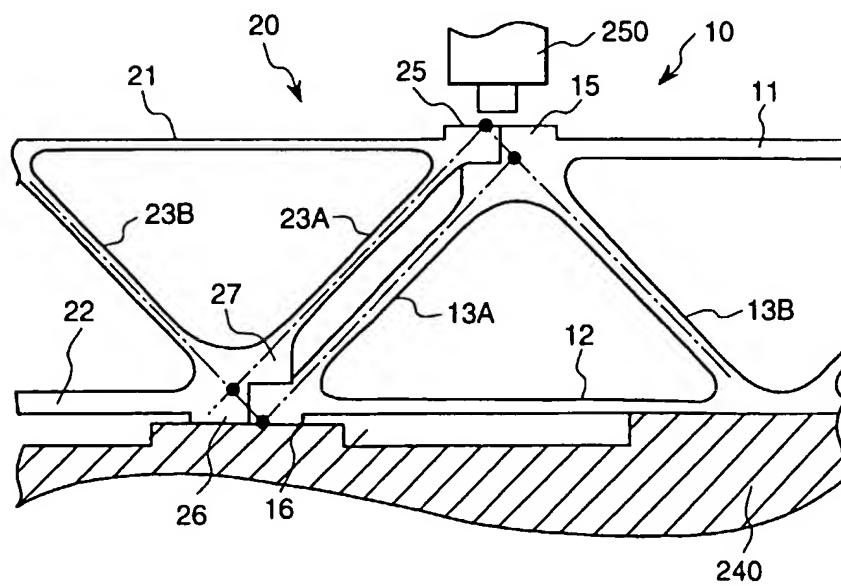


FIG. 8





European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 00 30 4378

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| A | * claim 32; figures 4,9 * | 5-8, 10, 11 | |
| | | | TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7) |
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| The present search report has been drawn up for all claims | | | |
| Place of search MUNICH | | Date of completion of the search 19 September 2000 | Examiner Pricolo, G |
| <p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p> | | | |

EPO FORM 1503 (03.02) (P/C/C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 00 30 4378

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
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19-09-2000

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